

PARIS BANDITS DIE IN BATTLE

Leader Killed and Follower
Takes Poison When
Trapped.

ROUNDED UP IN GARAGE

Mattress Armored Cart Used
by Soldiers to Blow
Breach in Wall.

ATTACK LED BY LEPINE

Townpeople Aid in Siege of
Auto Band That Raided
Gay Capital.

RAID WATCHED BY THROG

Moving Picture Men Take Films
While Police and Robbers
Exchange Shots.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, April 28.—Bonnot, the notorious bandit and supposed leader of the band that has been going around in automobiles killing and robbing in various places, and Dubois, one of his accomplices, were trapped in a garage by the police to-day and both met death after a five hours siege.

Bonnot was known as the "demon chauffeur" and Dubois was an anarchist. The band of which they were members has terrorized Paris and its environs for months.

In the battle, in which dynamite was employed, two policemen were wounded. Bonnot died fighting to the last, but Dubois poisoned himself after the police and soldiers had made a breach in the wall.

The affair in some respects resembled the battle of Sidney street in London on January 3, 1911, when police, soldiers and the fire brigade surrounded two Russian bandits, who were burned to death in a house where they had taken refuge.

Today's roundup gratified the wish of Chief Detective Guichard that Bonnot should be captured or killed before his last victim, Sub Chief of Police Jouin, was killed, because the latter's funeral is scheduled for to-morrow.

Chief Guichard had been on the trail of the bandits for several days and this morning he and several detectives arrived at the village of Choisy-le-Roi, in the direction of Ivry. This was the scene of the fight with the police last Wednesday when Jouin was killed.

The detectives went to Choisy-le-Roi for the purpose of making a search of a garage which a Russian anarchist named Dubois had rented from a man of the name of Fromentin, who is known as the "millionaire anarchist." The garage was a light built affair of wood with a stone foundation, having a garret with sleeping accommodations.

Chief Guichard cautiously opened the door of the garage and found Dubois preparing to leave the place on a motorcycle. The light began at once. Dubois drew a revolver and began firing and other shots came from an upper window.

Two policemen, Eugene and Arlon, were wounded. The one of the former was in the stomach and the latter slightly in the arm.

Not knowing how many men he had to deal with, the chief withdrew his force and surrounded the garage, which was situated in an isolated spot and surrounded by trees, which furnished excellent cover for the robbers.

Meanwhile the news of the firing had spread and the local Mayor and Councilors, armed with revolvers, arrived to reinforce the police. The inhabitants of Choisy-le-Roi also caught up arms and took part in the battle.

Republican Guards, more police and gendarmes arrived in automobiles, having been summoned from Paris by telephone. Nightseers by the hundred also arrived in automobiles to watch the battle.

By 10 o'clock the police had established a cordon around the garage and everybody was kept 300 yards from it. Only gun bearers were allowed any nearer.

The fighting went on intermittently for some time. Now and then the besieged men would fire at some one and the besiegers would reply by sending volleys into the building.

Camera men and cinematographers were soon on the scene. The photographers and moving picture men worked steadily without fear and declined to take cover as advised by the police.

The firing kept on for some time, and after a general attack from all sides at 11 o'clock the trumpets sounded "cease firing" and new tactics were tried.

A long cart was loaded with straw and armored with mattresses borrowed from people living near by. The owner of the cart, who was shielded by the straw, backed his horse toward the garage. A detachment of the Republican Guards crawled under the cart and placed a dynamite cartridge against the wall of the building. Then he retired to safety. The cartridge, however, failed to explode.

This maneuver was repeated three times, the attackers all the time firing at the house from another point or over a wagon. On the third attempt the cartridge exploded and made a large breach in the house, which caught fire.

Since then fell on the crowd, which expected a last despairing rush from the besieged. There was not a movement of any sort. The cart was again employed to convey an advance by M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, who had arrived early on

GEORGE BORUP DROWNED.

Lost From Power Canoe With Wind-ship Case.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 28.—George Borup of New York and Samuel Winslip Case of Norwich, Conn., both graduate students at Yale, were drowned off Crescent Beach, six miles west of this harbor, this afternoon.

They arrived at Crescent Beach last evening, occupied the Case cottage last night and started out on the Sound this morning in a power canoe. The craft was headed east and nothing was seen of them again until 5 o'clock this afternoon on the return trip two miles from Crescent Beach.

The little boat was seen to capsize by Henry Gardner of Millstone and he put out in his launch to the rescue. When the launch ran alongside the overturned canoe nothing was seen of the two young men. A cap and coat were floating near by. Three motor boats were searching for the bodies, which had not been found late to-night.

George Borup is the Yale student who went north with Peary when Peary reached the pole and was the youngest member of the party. At that time he was taking a post-graduate course in geology at Yale.

After he came back Borup wrote a book of his experiences which was a delight to his friends. He made no attempt to tell his story in a finished way but used slang when it suited his purpose.

In Yale he had been a track athlete. In February of this year it was announced that Borup and D. S. MacMillan, another member of Peary's expedition, would start on a new Arctic trip, this time to ascertain whether the island or peninsula known as Crocker Land, supposed to have been seen by previous expeditions, really existed. The trip was scheduled to start in July and was backed by a number of prominent scientists.

Borup was in charge of the last supporting party. He was sent back by Peary and his work on the trip brought him to the explorer.

"I was sorry to lose this young Yale runner, with his enthusiasm and his pluck. He has led his heavy sledges over the floes in a way that commanded every one's admiration, and would have made his father's eyes glister." And again:

"Borup not only made the record as to the distance traveled during the journey, but to his assistance and his expert knowledge of photography is due what I believe to be an unequalled series of photographs taken by the expedition."

Samuel Winslip Case was born in Norwich, Conn., on October 29, 1890. He was graduated last year from Yale Scientific School but went back last fall to take a post-graduate course in mining engineering. He was an all around athlete and a member of the Yale track team, winning his Y last year.

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HINDSILL PARSONS DIES WHEN AUTO OVERTURNS

General Electric Counsel Killed
While Trying Out a
New Car.

HIS CHAUFFEUR ALSO HURT

Secretary in the Tonneau
Jumps and Escapes With-
out a Scratch.

ALBANY, April 28.—Hindsill Parsons, vice-president and general counsel of the General Electric Company, was killed in an automobile accident on the Columbia road three miles from this city this afternoon.

James Z. Nicholson of Schenectady, Mr. Parsons's chauffeur, who was sitting with Mr. Parsons on the front seat of Mr. Parsons's automobile, was caught beneath the machine when it went tumbling into a ditch. His leg was broken and he is in St. Peter's Hospital here. B. H. Wessendorf of Amsterdam, Mr. Parsons's secretary, who was in the back seat, escaped without injury.

Mr. Parsons left his home at 777 Madison avenue, New York city, yesterday morning in a high powered automobile which he had just purchased. Mr. Parsons was an enthusiastic automobilist and was anxious to try out the new car, so he drove it to Albany with the chauffeur beside him. There was a stop for lunch at this city and then the party pressed on along the road to Schenectady, hoping to make that town in time for dinner.

Mr. Parsons was taking his new car at a lively pace along the Columbia road that winds atop the Bellerose hills over the Hudson. The road was straight and dry but full of ruts. They were three miles out when suddenly a rear tire blew out. The car slowed across the road, struck an embankment and went whirling over in the air into a ditch. Beneath it were Mr. Parsons and his chauffeur. Secretary Wessendorf managed to jump.

By the time that Mr. Wessendorf got a doctor to the scene of the accident Mr. Parsons was dead. His head had been crushed in. An ambulance took the chauffeur, whose leg had been pinned under the car, to the hospital here.

The machine, which was but slightly damaged, was towed to Albany garage. His wife was told of her husband's death and hastened to Schenectady from her New York home last night.

Mr. Parsons succeeded E. P. Fish as general counsel of the General Electric in 1909. He had been with the company as counsel since 1891. As general counsel he played an important part in establishing the corporation's contract relations. He was particularly valuable to the company for his work in connection with the American rights of foreign corporations.

Mr. Parsons was one of those who in 1907 took an active part in the organization of the Knickerbocker Trust Company at the time of its failure and when it got on its feet again became a director, a position from which he later retired.

He was born in Hoosick Falls, forty-eight years ago. There he prepared for Trinity College, from which he was graduated, and he studied law at the Albany Law School. His father had been for many years counsel for the Wood Harvester Company of Hoosick Falls and the young man did a great deal of legal work for that concern.

After he was made counsel for the General Electric he was elected vice-president of that concern. Although he resided in his home in Schenectady he spent much of his time in New York.

He was largely responsible for the development of the Schenectady Railway Company and the Schenectady Illuminating Company. He was president of the latter company. He was in charge of building the Troy and Saratoga branches of the Schenectady Railway Company and the extension of the various city lines.

He was a director of the Bolly Hill Copper Mining and Smelting Company and the Electric Bond and Share Company. He leaves no children.

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MOST WOMEN KNOCKKNEED.

Dr. Francke Says Tight Dresses De-
form 82 Per Cent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
MINNIE, April 28.—Dr. Karl Francke, the eminent surgeon, who recently declared the wearing of tight skirts by women would spoil their figures and make them all knockkneed, has been aroused by the attacks made on him for his statements and has come out with statistics to show that the tendency toward knockknees is common. He says three-fourths of the children are knockkneed when they are 3 years old, but while this disappears in 90 per cent. of the boys owing to the free use of their legs it persists in 82 per cent. of the women, largely because their skirts prevent them from stretching their legs vigorously.

Two gynecologists, Drs. Strassman and Immanuel, oppose the views of Dr. Francke. Dr. Immanuel declares that tight skirts are a blessing in disguise because they reveal knockkneedness and this hits a woman's pride and compels her to take the necessary exercise.

The universal criticism of the dress-makers is that Dr. Francke's idea is nonsense. They ridicule the statement that tight skirts spoil the figures of women. They have no fear that the doctor's criticisms will have any effect on the present fashion of tight dresses.

Clark's Sister a Delegate.
Colorado to Send Her to Baltimore
With Other Clark Supporters.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 28.—Speaker Champ Clark seems sure to control the Colorado State Democratic convention to be held here to-morrow. Wilson and Harmon have a following. Several counties have instructed for Clark and others uncommitted are for him.

Colorado has drawn largely from Missouri for citizens and State prize winners. Ex-Gov. Lockery, Chairman of the Missouri Democratic committee, J. C. Davis and G. B. Arnold of St. Louis are here to boost Clark.

Ann H. Pitzer, Clark's sister, will probably be a delegate at large.

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U. S. WILL SUE THIS WEEK TO BREAK HARVESTER TRUST WITH ACTION ROOSEVELT CALLED OFF

Taft Says Roosevelt
Makes False Charge

SHARP STATEMENT FROM WHITE HOUSE ON HARVESTER TRUST ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—President Taft practically charges Theodore Roosevelt with having uttered a falsehood in his Worcester speech on Friday when he declared that Mr. Taft, as a member of the Roosevelt Cabinet, made the motion that there should be no prosecution of the harvester trust pending investigation by the Commissioner of Corporations. The President's reply to that feature of Col. Roosevelt's Worcester speech is embodied in a "personal statement" issued at the White House to-night.

It appears that at the time in 1907, when the proposed prosecution of the harvester trust was supposed to be under consideration by the Roosevelt Administration, Mr. Taft, then Secretary of War, was not in the United States.

President Taft declares that he has no recollection of the Harvester case ever having been discussed while he was a member of the Cabinet, adding, "I am authorized to say by Mr. Root and Secretary Wilson, both of whom were members of the Cabinet at that time, that they have no recollection whatever of ever hearing the prosecution of the Harvester matter discussed in the Cabinet."

The President includes in his statement an extract from a letter written by Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, who says that he telephoned George W. Perkins on November 7, 1907, by direction of President Roosevelt, that no suit would be brought against the corporation until after an inquiry by Commissioner Smith. On that date Secretary of War Taft was in the Philippines, having sailed from Seattle on September 23, and not returning to the United States until December 20.

President Taft took occasion to announce in his statement on the Roosevelt speech that on April 24, last Wednesday, Attorney-General Wickersham was directed to bring suit against the Harvester company.

While the statement issued by the President to-night leaves no feeling, it is even more sensational than his speeches in which he made personal attacks upon his predecessor. Mr. Taft does not employ the "shorter and uglier" word, but he raises a question of veracity that public men here believe Col. Roosevelt cannot evade. The President's statement in full follows:

"Mr. Roosevelt in his speech at Worcester, as reported by the public press, referring to the harvester trust said:

"As a matter of fact Mr. Taft was a member of my Cabinet when this identical case was fully discussed before the Cabinet, and he cordially approved the action taken and indeed, as a matter of fact, my memory is that he himself made the motion that there should be no prosecution of the harvester trust pending the investigation into the trust by the Bureau of Corporations."

"Mr. Roosevelt's memory is very much at fault. I am authorized to say by Mr. Root and Secretary Wilson, both of whom were members of the Cabinet at that time, that they have no recollection whatever of ever hearing the prosecution of the Harvester matter discussed in the Cabinet, and Mr. Root is very certain that he never saw or heard of Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter to Mr. Roosevelt, under date of September 21, 1907, on the subject."

"I am able to say the same thing. So far as my recollection goes, I never heard the harvester trust matter mentioned in any Cabinet meeting that I attended, and I cannot be mistaken in the statement that I never saw or knew of Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter of September 21 to the President until after my administration had begun and the time when the prosecution came up in 1911. And I never saw or read the letter until about two months ago."

"This correspondence shows that the subject matter of the prosecution of the International Harvester Company came before President Roosevelt on August 22, 1907, which is the date of his letter to Attorney-General Bonaparte; that Mr. Herbert Knox Smith's letter discussing the question and advising against suit was dated September 21, 1907; and that Mr. Smith's letter was forwarded by direction of President Roosevelt under date of September 24 to the Attorney-General, with direction to the Attorney-General to bring the letter to the President that week to talk over the matter."

"The official records show that President Roosevelt left Washington in June, 1907, for Oyster Bay and returned from Oyster Bay to Washington on September 24 and that on September 29 he left Washington for a trip down the Mississippi River, returning to Washington on October 23, 1907, and that he remained in Washington from that time on."

"The official records of the War Department show that I left Washington in June of the same year and went to Murray Bay, Canada; that I remained there until August, when I visited Oyster Bay on August 13 and then went to Washington on the 14th and left Washington on August 19 for a Western trip through Oklahoma, Missouri, the Yellowstone Park, Washington and Oregon, reaching Seattle on September 8 and sailing from Seattle for the Philippines on September 13. I did not return to the United States until December 20, 1907."

"I have a letter from Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of the Bureau of Corporations, written at my request, in which he uses the following language:

"On November 7, 1907, which date I fix from my personal diary, I telephoned Mr. Perkins at the President's order that the President took the view that the bureau's investigation should come before the suit."

"This indicates with certainty the time when the matter was decided and shows that if the matter did come before the Cabinet at all it must have been after September 24 and on or before November 7, 1907, a period when I was out of the country and could not have been present, and certainly could not have made a motion or suggestion in the Cabinet that no suit be prosecuted until after the investigation."

"Mr. Roosevelt asks why suit has not been brought in this Administration against the Harvester trust company. A report made to me by the Attorney-General shows that shortly after the decision by the Supreme Court of the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases the Attorney-General was about to begin suit against the International Harvester Company when its representatives requested an opportunity, in apparent good faith, to submit a reasonable plan of reorganization or dissolution which would meet every just cause of complaint. With my approval the Attorney-General delayed bringing suit pending the consideration of this proposition and during negotiations which ensued looking to the accomplishment of such results. These negotiations were delayed, first, by reason of the time required to make an examination of the books of the Harvester company, and secondly, because of delay in completing the report of the examiners, due to the fact that they were obliged to suspend work on it in order to complete their work on the steel trust investigation. These negotiations had continued until April 24, 1912, when, as I have before mentioned, they came to a conclusion, and it was determined that no agreement could be reached which the Government could accept, and on that date the Attorney-General was directed to bring suit."

"WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"April 27, 1912."

Friends of the President are delighted with the President's arraignment of Col. Roosevelt. In this instance, at least, they insist that Mr. Taft has "the goods" on his predecessor. The President's charge that Col. Roosevelt was in error when he said that the Cabinet approved the proposal to suspend prosecution of the Harvester trust pending investigation is buttressed by the testimony of Elihu Root, one of Col. Roosevelt's intimate friends, as well as that of James Wilson, who served as Secretary of Agriculture during the seven years of Col. Roosevelt's occupancy of the White House. Neither man, it is believed, can be charged with prejudice, and their friends insist that in testifying as they have done they were inspired only by a desire to see that a square deal was accorded the President. There is good reason to believe that from now on the Colonel will be "called" every time he makes a statement that is known to be inaccurate. The President entered on the controversy with great reluctance and only after he had been persuaded by friends that in the interest of history the time had come for him to tell some truths about his predecessor.

Boston, April 28.—Col. Roosevelt retired very early to-night because of an early morning start to-morrow. He could not be reached with regard to President Taft's statement to-night denying that President Taft was present at any Cabinet meeting which discussed the Harvester affair.

STRAUS ON HARVESTER SUIT.
Cortelyou Refers to Him—His
Recollection of It.

George R. Cortelyou said last night in a statement from Roosevelt headquarters:

"My recollection is that the Harvester matter was before the Cabinet several times. Mr. Straus, who was Secretary of Commerce and Labor then, had with the Attorney-General immediate jurisdiction over it and would be able to speak accurately. I suggest that you ask him."

This interview with Oscar Straus was given out last night at the Roosevelt campaign headquarters:

"I distinctly remember that the Harvester matter came up at one Cabinet meeting, and my recollection is at two meetings. I recall that I made a verbal report of the progress then made by the Bureau of Corporations."

"There were several matters of a similar nature that took priority over the Harvester matter in the investigation by the Bureau. One of them was lumber, and the other, I think, was steel."

Smith, Commissioner of the Bureau of Corporations, written at my request, in which he uses the following language:

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